This small northern species has the orthodont incisors of *cervinus* and the narrow choanæ of *mitchelli*, but is clearly distinct from both. It seems to be the only *Notomys* that occurs on the eastern coast of Australia, all the others being from west of the Dividing Range.

7. *Notomys cervinus*, Gould.

Hapalotis cervinus, Gould, P. Z. S. 1851, p. 127.

Size small; colour usually pale. Skull of about the size of that of *N. mitchelli*, but the palatal foramina larger and more open, the mesopterygoid fossa broader anteriorly, the bullæ smaller and the incisors orthodont, index about 75° to 77°, those of *N. mitchelli* being decidedly opisthodont.

Hab. The desert-region of Central Australia. Type from about 29° 6′ S., 141° E.

Type (lectotype). B.M. no. 53. 10. 22. 7. Collected 26th March, 1845, by Capt. Charles Sturt. From the Gould Collection.

This species and *N. mitchelli* occur together over a large area of Central Australia, and are often found in the same localities.

Finally, Gould's "*Hapalotis conditor*" is possibly a member of this genus, but there is no specimen of it in the British Museum, and species belonging to several genera were included in what he called "*Hapalotis*."

There is, however, the skull of a quite distinct *Notomys* in the collection, but, pending the discovery of any authentic specimen of *conditor*, I will neither definitely assign it to that species, nor, on the other hand, describe it as new.

LII.—*Fossil Arthropods in the British Museum.*—VII.

By T. D. A. Cockerell, University of Colorado.

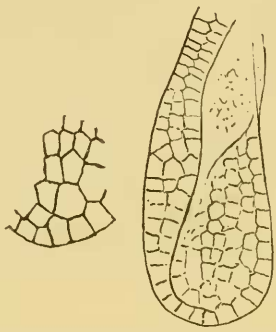
A new lot of Burmese amber, presented to the Museum by Mr. Swinhoe, contains only one insect which I am prepared to describe, though there is a very interesting Psychodid fly which I hope Mr. Edwards will find time to investigate. The one insect is, however, of unusual interest, being a bee. It is closely allied to a species occurring in Sicilian amber, which is Middle Miocene. The other fossils now described are from the Gurnet Bay Oligocene.

Hemiptera. (Heteroptera.)

Celantia (?) *seposita*, sp. n. (Tingididæ.) (Fig. 1.)

Tegmina or elytra rather narrow, 2·9 mm. long, formed nearly as in *Celantia vagans*, Distant, but with the anterior costal region flattened, with one less row of cells. As preserved it is reddish, but this may be due to an iron stain.

Fig. 1.



Celantia (?) *seposita*, sp. n.

Gurnet Bay Oligocene, Isle of Wight, Hooley 134.

Hooley 572 is the same species.

This is not like any British species of to-day, and while it probably is distinct from the Oriental genus *Celantia*, the differences are rather insignificant.

Tingis quinquecarinata, Berendt, from Baltic amber, is entirely different. It does not appear to belong to the Florissant genus *Eotingis*, to which it has been referred. The tegmina agree in character with those of the genus *Phatnoma*, Fieber, but the thorax differs.

Lygœites amabilis, sp. n. (Lygæidæ.) (Fig. 2.)

Tegmen somewhat over 2 mm. long, beautifully marked, as shown in the figure. The corium has white marks on a black ground; the membrane is light reddish brown, with four curved, broad, white lines.

Gurnet Bay Oligocene, Isle of Wight, Hooley 1398.

I place this in *Lygœites*, a name devised for fossil Lygæids of uncertain generic position, because I do not like to propose a new genus from the tegmen alone. The markings on the

corium show a certain resemblance to those of *Polycrates*, while those on the membrane can be seen suggested, much more faintly, in *Ligyrocoris*.

Fig. 2.

Lygæites amabilis, sp. n.

There is a slight superficial resemblance to the Reduviid genus *Prostemma*, species of which I saw in the British Museum.

Similar markings on the membrane are faintly shown in *Zeridoneus costalis* (Van Duzee).

Lygæites acourti, sp. n. (Lygæidæ?.) (Fig. 3.)

Width 4 mm.; length of scutellum 3·2 mm.; base of scutellum to apex of membrane 7·5 mm.

Scutellum coarsely but not very densely punctured, the punctures on disc more or less in transverse rows, those near

Fig. 3.

Lygæites acourti, sp. n.

the sides denser and coarser; a pair of oblique, more or less semilunar, pale bands, their concave faces directed toward lateral margins; corium punctured, with inner margin, next to scutellum, pallid; several more or less evident round pale spots, a pair at each side of apex of scutellum, nearly midway between it and outer margin; one in middle line, nearly 2 mm. beyond end of scutellum; one on each side, laterad of

and a little posterior to this ; and one marginal. The membrane is dark, with fine parallel veins connected by cross-veins.

Gurnet Bay Oligocene (Brodie collection). I. 8658.

The scutellar markings recall those of *Œdancala dorsalis* (Say), but what can be seen of the membrane suggests a Coreid rather than a Lygæid.

Hymenoptera.

Meliponorytes (?) *devictus*, sp. n. (Meliponidæ.)
(Fig. 4.)

♀.—Length about 5·7 mm.

Robust, black, the abdomen brownish, mandibles ferruginous ; anterior tarsi and small joints of the others ferruginous. Eyes red, not hairy ; head broad ; ocelli large and distinct, in a curve on vertex ; antennæ considerably below middle of eyes, 12-jointed, scape long, curved ; second joint moderately elongate ; flagellum thick, rather short ; mesothorax elevated, distinctly gibbous in front ; scutellum convex, with a posterior projecting edge ; head and thorax almost hairless, but

Fig. 4.

Meliponorytes (?) *devictus*, sp. n. Hind leg.

there are scanty hairs on thorax above and rather long hairs on apical part of scutellum ; femora robust ; tibiæ robust, the posterior ones broadened and flattened, but less so than in *Trigona* ; hind basitarsi large ; abdomen short and obtuse, not hairy. Wings clear hyaline, with very large pale ferruginous stigma ; marginal nervure apparently failing to reach wing-margin. Claws simple, pulvilli distinct.

In a bead of clear pale Burmese amber from the Hukong Valley, received from Mr. R. C. J. Swinhoe. Brit. Mus. In. 20702.

The details of the venation cannot be seen until the amber is suitably cut, but the insect appears to agree very well with

the genus *Meliponorytes*, Tosi, from Sicilian amber. It is larger than *M. succini*, Tosi, and the stigma is more robust (less lanceolate), but the structure of the head, anterior legs, thorax, and many other features agree. The upper section of the basal nervure is directed downward as in *M. succini*. One hind tibia is surrounded by a whitish mass, which may have been pollen. The abdomen shows no trace of a ventral scopa. The cutting-edge of the mandibles appears to be quite simple.

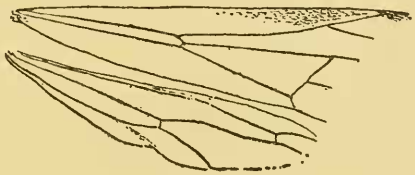
This bee can be regarded as directly ancestral to modern *Trigona*, which abounds to-day in the tropics of both hemispheres.

Polybia oblita, sp. n. (Vespidæ.) (Fig. 5.)

Thorax a little over 5 mm. broad; anterior wing, from base to stigma, 14 mm.; length of basal nervure 8 mm.; length of hind wing about 12 mm.

Venation as shown in figure.

Fig. 5.



Polybia oblita, sp. n.

Oligocene of Gurnet Bay, Isle of Wight (*a' Court Smith*). On a piece of rock, about 5 mm. from a fragment of *Typha*. Brit. Mus. In. 20530, and the reverse In. 17166.

The acute basal angle of first submarginal cell and the distinct arching of anal cell of hind wing indicate *Polybia* rather than *Polistes*. It is much larger than *P. anglica*, Ckll., already described from Gurnet Bay.

ERRATA.

In the fifth paper of this series [Ann. & Mag. N. H. (9) vii. 1921, p. 24] the smaller figure under *Rhodites vetus* is from a recent insect, and shows the morphology of the submarginal cell. In some of my earlier papers on the Gurnet Bay fossils I cited the British Museum numbers without the I. or In., which in every case should be prefixed.